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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea

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SUBJECT South Korean Labor Party Members in the North Korean Army

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

[redacted]

1. After the United Nations took Seoul in September 1950 about 20,000 South Korean Labor Party (SKLP) members and volunteers who were conscripted in Kangwon and Kyonggi Provinces were marched north to the Musan (129-35, 42-15) area. They arrived at Musan on 5 November and were checked at a bridge one mile southwest of the town by two North Korean soldiers led by a captain. About 15,000 were allowed to enter Musan to begin training for the North Korean army; the others were sent elsewhere for other duties.

2. To evade the United Nations bombings, 800 air-raid caves were constructed at the foot of Mount Karaji (129-22, 42-15) where the trainees lived during the day and took training. Six men patrolled the entire area every 30 minutes, while a company of troops were dispersed in nearby villages to watch for air raids.

3. The 15,000 man in the area were formed into a division of the North Korean 8 Corps with the following officers:

Division commander:	Major General KIM Nak-yong (김 낙 영), age 35, a native of North Hamgyong Province.
Deputy commander:	Senior Colonel KANG Sun-pok (강 순 복), age 30, a native of South Hamgyong Province
Chief of staff:	Colonel KIM Yong-pil (김 영 필), age 29, a native of Kangwon Province.
Commander, rear echelon:	Lieutenant Colonel KANG To-yong (강 도 영) age 29, a native of Kyonggi Province and former head of the Kyonggi Labor Party

4. The headquarters of the 8 Corps was in Musan until it moved to Ko Nan Primary School in Terchi (129-31, 42-55) on 2 December, leaving the 4 Battalion of the 8 Regiment in Musan for further training. The corps headquarters returned to Musan at the end of December when the United Nations forces began retreating south.

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Next Review Date: 2008

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5. The division made up of SKLP men was armed with 29 55mm French mortars, six 82mm French mortars, 16 heavy machine guns, 48 light machine guns, Soviet rifles and PPSH's.

6. Since this division was made up of men who were familiar with the topography of South Korea, it was eventually dispersed and the men were organized into reconnaissance units in the Chinese Communist Army. These elements saw action at Yongduchon (127-04, 37-56), Pochon (127-13, 37-54) and Hwachon (127-42, 38-06)

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